Attacks on Indian Diplomats in Pakistan

*31. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian diplomates in Pakistan have been attacked during the past few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have lodged strong protest with the Pakistan Government on such attacks; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government on the safety of diplomats in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) while incidents of harassment of our diplomats in Pakistan have occured freguently, the major incidents during the past few months were the following:

(i) On 24 May, 1992, Shri Rajesh Mittal, Counsellor in our High Commission in Islamabad was forcibly abducted and tourtured by Pakistani intelligence personnel.

(ii) On June 7, and again on June 16, unidentified individuals blocked the passage of the car driven by Shri D. P. Srivastava, Consul in the Consulate General of India, Karachi. They tried to smash the window screen and pointing a pistol, attempted to force open the door of the car.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In terms of relevant international conventions and practice, the responsibility of ensuring the safety of diplomatic missions and personnel lies with the host Government. We have strongly protested about these and other similar incidents to the Government of Pakistan, and urged them to strictly respect and adhere to their obligations under these laws and conventions.

Survey of employment generation under I.R.D.P. and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

*32. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey has been undertaken to assess the impact of employment generating programmes such as I.R.D.P., Jawahar Rozgar Yojana:

(b) if so, what are the findings of this survey together with the number of mandays generated in the year 1991-92:

(c) whether Government agencies on rural developmet directly employ labourers for rural development works under these schemes or employ labourers through private agencies; and

(d) how far has this scheme helped to solve underemployment problem in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Ministry of Rural Development has been carrying out concurrent evaluation of IRDP since 1985-86 to assess its implementation and impact. The last concurrent evaluation in respect of IRDP was carried out during January—December 1989. Concurrent Evaluation of JRY is now in progress in all States/UTs from January 1992.

(b) As per the 3rd Round survey of IRDP conducted during January—December 1989, it was seen that in respect of sample beneficiaries in the selected villages, in 28 per cent of the cases they have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400 per annum. Another important finding from the survey was that the assets generated an additional income (net of cost on maintenance and repayment of loan) of more than Rs. 2000 in 42% cases, between Rs. 1001-2000 in 18% cases and between Rs. 501-1000 in 9% cases Primary and terriary sectors were the main thrust areas. About 83% of beneficiaries found the assistance sufficient to acquire the assets. In 71 per cent cases the assets were found to be intact. Evaluation also pointed out that ineligible families were assisted in 16 per cent cases.

JRY provides additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons. Implementing agencies of the programme are village panchayats and DRDAs/Zilla Parishads. Under JRY programme during the year 1991-92, 8109.94 lakh mandays were generated in rural areas.

(c) The schemes envisage that works will not be undertaken through private agencies/contractors. Employment of labourers is done by village panchayats in respect of works undertaken in the villages in their jurisdiction and DRDA/Zilla Parishads in respect of works taken up by them.

(d) JRY has so far generated 21440 lakh mandays of gainful employment to people in rural areas during 1989-90; 90-91 and 91-92. The IRDP aims at providing self employment opportunities to the families below poverty line in rural areas and a total of 401.54 lakh families were asisted in this programme since 1980 to 31st March 1992. 50·77% of the families asisted in 1991-92 were SC/ST; 33% were women beneficiaries. Thus these major two rural development programmes have provided gainful employment to rural people.

कोल माइन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स एसोसिएशन के सुझाव

*33. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :**
डा० जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कि कोल माइन इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स एसोशिएशन ने हाल ही में बेकार खर्चों को समाप्त करने के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को कतिपय सुझाव भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य सुझाव क्या हैं और उन्हें कार्यरूप देने से इस उपक्रम में हर वर्ष कितनी बचत होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार दिए गए सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करने पर सहमत हो गई है और यदि नहीं तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) इस संबंध में दिए गए सुझावों की मुख्य मदें नीचे दी गई हैं :-

तकनीकी परामर्शदात्री समितियों की स्थापना—

यूनिट स्तर पर नियंत्रण कक्ष—

मशीनों और अतिरिक्त कलपुर्जों की खरीद के लिए निम्न कोटेशन पद्धति का परिसमापन—

एक वर्ष की अवधि में एक महीने के लिए इंजिनीयरिंग कार्मिकों का प्रशिक्षण—

अनुरक्षण कार्यों का विभागीयकरण—

मशीनों के कार्यभार को सौंपने की एक पद्धति की शुरुआत—

प्रत्येक मशीन, आदि के लिए लॉग बुक का रखरखाव और प्रशिक्षित तकनीशियनों की तैनाती ।

कोल माइन्स इंजिनीयरिंग वर्क्स एसोसिएशन के सुझावों में कोई बात नई नहीं है और कोल इंन्डिया लि० प्रबन्धन इन सभी सुझावों पर तथा उन सुझावों पर जो कि और प्राप्त हुए है कार्यवाही कर रहा है ।

Revision of industries eligible for automatic approval for foreign collaboration

*34. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the list of inductries eligible for automatic approval for technology colla-